First Evening Edition.

ONE O'CLOCK. THE LEVEE OF THE PRESIDENT ELEC".

SPEECHES OF MR. LINCOLN, MR. HAMLON, AND MR. CORWIN.

From The N. Y. Heraid. Washington, Thursday, 28, 1951. The Hon, Mr. Spaulding, member of Congres from the Buffelo (N. Y.) District, gave a dinner paty tais evening at his residence. Among the invited guest-were the President and Vice-President elect, Mr Seward, M., Chase, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Montgomery Blair, Mr. Caleb B. Smith, Mr. Gideon Veiles and Mr. Bates, embracing the members of the new Cabi net; also Senstor King and Senstor-elet Harris of New-York; Speaker Pennington, Mr. therman, Mr. Corwin, and Mr. Washburne of Illinois, of the House of Representatives; and Judge Davis & Illinois, and others. The affair was very elegant and highly intellectual.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincol, after their return from the magnificent dinner given by Mr. spaulding, held a levee at Willard's, and received a ery large number of ladies and gentlemen, including senate and Representatives, army and navy officers and members of the

At 101 o'clock the music of se Marine Band was heard from the spacious and crowded parlors of Wil lard's. A rush was made to the picony and windows and very soon an immense theng was gathered in front of the hotel, the band phying "Hail to the Chief." Three cheers were called for Abraham Lincoln, and were given with a leary will and repeated.

After many calls for Mr. Lincon he appeared, when three more hearty and enthusiaste cheers were given for him. Mr. Lincoln bowed several times to the multitude, and the band struck p another favorite sir, during which time the tall, das form of Mr. Lincola appeared against the illumind parlor window of the hotel, the target of every ye. When silence was restored Mr. Lincoln spoke # follows:

hotel, the target of every ye. When silence was restored Mr. Lincoln spoke a follows:

MR. Lincoln's SPEECH.

My Friends: I supped I may take this as a compliment paid to me, and asuch please a const my thanks for it. I have reached the city of Washington under circumstances considering differing from those under which any other man he ever reached it. I have reached it for the purpe of taking an official position among the people, almo all of whom were opposed to me, and are yet oppose to me, as I suppose. [Several voices, "No, no;" other voices, "Go on. Sir; you are mistaken in that; ideed you are."] I propose no lengthy address to vin now. I only propose to say, as I did say on yesteday, I beli ve, when your worthy Mayor and Board Aldermen called upon me, that I thought much of sell feeling that has existed between you and the people of your surroundings and that people fam among whom I come, has depended, and ow depender, upon a misunderstanding. [Several voice, "That's so," and applause.] I hope that if thigs shall go along as prosperously as I believe we all dusire they may, I may have it in my power a remove something of this misunderstanding—[Cries of "Good," "Good," and loud applause]—that I may be enabled to convince you, and the people of you section of the country, that we regard you as in all things being our equals—in all things entitled to the same respect and to the same treatment that we claim for ourselves—[cries of "Good," and applause]—that we are in no wise disposed, if it were in our power, to oppress you or deprive you of any of your rights under the Constitution of the United States, or even narrowly to split hairs with you in regard to these rights [loud and prolonged cheering], but are determined to give you, so far as lies in our hands, all your rights under the Constitution, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] I hope that by thus dealing with you we will become better acquainted and be cetter friends. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] And now, my fri

After one or two national airs from the band, the crowd proceeded to the residence of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, on G, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The band performed the favorite, patriotic air of "Hail, Columbia," when, in response to repeated calls, Mr. Corwin made his appearance, and addressed the assembly gathering in the following words:

MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH. MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen: I cannot misunderstand the object which has brought you here. I know it is the passion, which every true American feels who loves his country, the Constitution, and the Union of these States. [Applause.] I think the time in which we live has come upon us for the purpose of revivifying that ancient love of true, constitutional liberty regulated by law. ["That's so," and applause.] And it gives me great pleasure, under these circumstances, to see this number of men united for that general idea and for that general purpose. [Good.] I am happy to say to you to-night, gentlemen, that the Congress of on to-night, gentlemen, that the Co the United States, in one of its branches, to-day has said that that portion of your Constitution, made by your fathers and mine, which secures to each State the right to mold its own domestic institutions according to its own ideas of policy and propriety shall remain so forever. [Vociferous cheering.] I think that the right to moid its own domestic institutions according to its own ideas of policy and propriety shall remain so forever. [Vociferous cheering.] I think that the developements of to-day, accompanied by such as we shall be happy to see in the course of a few weeks, will have the effect to dispel much of that misunderstanding which led to the late unhappy consequences we all so much deplore. Gentlemen, it is a time when men are required to cease talking, and work—["Good!"]—to attest their feelings of patriotic devotion to this great and glorious country of ours, not so much by words as by deeds. [Applause.] Let each of us, therefore, remember that since we have a constitutional President, elected in a constitutional manner, it becomes our duty to give to that President and the policy which he may happen to present to the country a liberal and fair consideration. ["Good."] If it shall not square with the doctrines which belong to the Constitution and institutions of this country, he will find himself abandoned by the very men who have elevated him, and be left to the mercy of the few. ["That's so."] Gentlemen, if I were able, and it was your purpose or mine there to the mercy of the few. ["That's 20."] Gentlemen, if I were able, and it was your purpose or mine there to confer together upon this subject for ten hours, it would be nothing more at least than I have said. Let each one of us remember that we are criticens of one Government. Let us remember that this country is in our hands to be saved or lost, as our manners or our country is the country in the country in the country is in our hands to be saved or lost, as our manners or our wisdom shall determine. Gentlemen, I again return you my thanks for this mark of your kindness. [Loud

phanse.]
From the residence of Mr. Corwin the vast assemblage, which had by this time gained numerous accessions, repaired to the residence of the Hon, Wm. H. Seward, on F street, between Tairteenth and Four-

After one or two stirring airs from the band, Mr. Clephane came forward and stated that it was with extreme regret he had to announce that Mr. Seward was absent at a dinner party. The procession then took up the line of march for the quarters of Mr. Hamlin, on

Pennsylvania avenue, near Third street. On arriving in front of the house, Mr. Hamlin made his appearance after loud and prolonged cheering, and, on being introduced by Mr. Clephane, spoke as fol-

MR. HAMLIN'S SPEECH. MR. HAMLIN'S SPIECH.

My FRIENDS—Whether amid the snows of the Northern States, or beneath the genial sun that amiles upon you so gently here, everywhere in the broad land, I am rejoiced to meet American citizens. [Enthusiastic cheering and cries of "good."] We have a common country, and it's a country we all love (cries of "good" and "that's so"), however bounded or by whomseever governed ("that's so," and applause), and I do believe that it is only necessary for us to understand each other better to remove all the clouds that I do believe that it is only necessary to as to understand each other better to remove all the clouds that lower in the political horizon. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] I do not believe that there is any considerable number in any section of our country who, when divested of passion, would encroach upon the rights of their neighbors. The cheering at this point of the speaker's remarks was so enthusiastic and continuous that it was some time before Mr. Hamlin was enabled to resume. We, at least, Hamlin was enabled to resume.] We, at least, as Republicans, hold to the Constitution and the rights that it guarantees to every State, [bond cheering] and it is in the light of that Constitution, and in the Principles in which it has been administered, in years long gone by, qy seges and pairhots, that we mean to guide and direct it now—[cries of "good," and immense cheering]—and, come what will, come weal or woe, good it is, in the maxims of Jefferson and Madison, of Wushington and of Jackson, that we will stand by our common country and maintain its integrity and its purity. Gentlemen, I am gratified to meet you on this occasion, and I thank you for the kindness and courtesy which it manifests, but more, much more, for the prin

ciples which it exhibits in your bosoms as loyal lovers of the land. [Cries of "good," and applause.] You will allow me to bid you a fond good night.

After Mr. Hamlin concluded, he retired to the main parlor of his hotel, where he was congratulated by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled at an early hour to pay their respects to him and Mrs. Hamlin.

Mrs. H. had quite an ovation, and is exceedingly popular in Washington among the elite of the me

Nothing daunted by their discomfiture in the Peace Conference and Congress, the radicals are now making a last and desperate effort to secure themselves a repre sentation in the Cabinet in the person of Mr. Chase. Messrs. Greeley, Field, Fessenden, Wilson, Giddings, Judd, and other leaders, are taxing their cunning and energy to the utmost to supplant Mr. Cameron at this eleventh hour with the Ohio Senator. They seem to make this demand as a sort of ultimatum and conditi sinequa non of their good offices to the incoming Administration.

NIGHT-NOTES.

THE LESSER EVENING STAR.

Reporter-Venus, you told me, Sir, is now the more ing star. When will she be the evening star again? Astronomer-Yes, she is now a morning star, risin an hour before the sun, and will continue westward of him till the middle of May, when she makes the oute passage—as superior conjunction may be termed—ris ing and setting with the sun. After that she gradually separates from the luminary, resuming in early Sum mer her splendid reign as Evening Star, and so con tinues through the year. But do you know, Sir, there

is another evening star now visible ! Reporter-I did not. What is it? Astronomer-Mercury. Little celebrated because se dom seen, and then but briefly. For luster it is not t be con pared of course with Venus, and yet under favor ing circumstances it is a fine object.

Reporter-Can it be seen with the naked eye, Sir? Astronomer-Yes, after a clear sunset. Its presen position is favorable to its apparition as an evening star Still you will not be likely to see it unless you water for its coming just after sunset, and look in the righ

Reporter-Where must I look, Sir?

Astronomer-Observe behind what terrestrial object the sun goes down, and measure off along the horizo north of that object sixteen breadths of the moon, o eight and a half degrees. There run a line up the sky inclined toward the south in an angle of fifty degree with the horizon, and at a distance of twenty-four de grees you come upon the hiding-place of the little body Keep watch along that oblique line, which is the pat the planet takes to his setting, and if the atmosphere i clear you will very likely catch plain sight of him short ly after sunset.

Reporter-How shall I know the planet when I so it? May I not mistake some other star for it?

Astronomer-There is no bright star in the quarter where he is at present; so that if you see a fine star near the horizon on the line I have described you may be sure it is Mercury.

Reporter-How long after the sun does he set? Astronomer-His elongation—as a planet's apparent departure from the sun is technically called—is greatest on the 27th of February, when it amounts to eighteen degrees and more, and he is about 65 minutes of time behind the sun. After this date the distance of separation grows gradually narrower till the middle of March when he makes the inner passage, or inferior conjunc-

tion, and rises and sets with the sun. Reporter-Will you kindly point out to me, Astronomer, the course of this curious little planet since New-Year?

Astronemer-His path has not lain since the beginning of the year in any part of the Zodiac now above the horizon. You kno. he never wanders far from the sun east or west, selden, at his greatest departure or elengation, more than half as far as Venus does at her greatest elongation, so that in order to trace his path among the stars we should be obliged to take an carly hour before sunrise, when we should have above us the Serpent-Bearer, the divided stream of the Milky Way, and the Archer, all which the sun and his baby planet

have traversed since the Winter began.

Reporter-When was he a morning star, Sir! Astronomer-At the opening of the year. He then rose an hour and a quarter before the sun. From the border of the Serpent-Bearer and the Archer, in the mighty rift of the Milky Way, and in the most southerly part of the sun's annual path, he moved along the Zodiac, first on one side of the ecliptic and then on the opposite, following the sun eastward across the eastern branch of the galaxy and through the Archer, gaining daily upon the luminary and overtaking and passing him, at the close of the month, in the middle of Capri-From that point he has led the race through Capricorn and the Water-Bearer, distancing his splendid competitor, and appearing to us as the Lesser Evening Star. Entering the Fishes, where we now behold him he slackens his pace, and at length, on the 7th of March when within less than the moon's breadth of the vernal equinex, he turns back to greet the sun again. In nine lays they meet and sweep past each other, the sun crossing the vernal equinox five days after and usher ing in the spring, while Mercury continues to retro grade till the close of the month, when he is eleven de grees further from the vernal equinox than he was a the beginning of the mouth. Then he turns again and advances. But the Sun has stolen a march on his nimble-footed little pursuer, and now rapidly outstrips him, so that on the 12th of April the planet appears at a greater departure from the sun than at any other juncture of the present year, viz. twenty-seven and a half diegrees. He is then in his glory as the Lesser Morn-Star, as he is now the Lesser Evening Star. On the 16th of April he passes the vernal equinox, and at ter that gains upon the sun at a greater and greater rate daily, sweeping on through the Fishes and the Ram; and on the 21st of May overtakes him in the neck of the Bull, near the Pleiades, which you see toward the west yonder. Here he makes the outer passage sgain-superior conjunction-after an interval of 115 days since the previous similar epoch. This interval

we call his synodic period. Reporter-When is he nearest to us, Sir?

Astronomer-When, at inferior conjunction, he is in sphelion, that is to say, furthest from the sun. He is then longest visible also, his orbital motion being slower than it is in any other part of his orbit. At present h some 88 millions of miles from the earth and 30 millions from the sun. At inferior conjunction-March 15he will be within 58 millions of us.

Reporter-How does he appear, Sir, through the telевсоре 7

Astronomer-Like a miniature half moon. This form however, will pass, in the course of a few days, into a beautiful crescent- if the Hibernicism of so naming a diminishing phase may be allowed-as he swings round between the earth and the sun in his orbital career. Having just passed his perihelion—that part of his orbit nearest the sun-he is four millions further from us than he will be on the 12th of April, when he will be only two days and a balf past his aphelion. Besides, he will then be longer above the horizon free from the interference of the solar beams than he is now, rising an hour and thirty-eight minutes before the

Reporter-Will be then, as now, remain visible many

Astronomer-Yes. Toward the end of March and throughout April he will be visible on every favorable morning, more conspicuously after the 12th of April than before it, since more and more of his illuminated disk is coming continually into view as he swings round toward superior conjunction.

Reporter-Are there no other bright stars near to where he will then appear to perplex one in searching

Astronomer-Though he will then, as morning star, occupy the same general regions of the heavens that he does now, as evening star, in which regions I told you there were no bright stars, yet the planet Venus is now

and will then be, as I remarked in the beginning, a morning star. She is in the further or superior part of her orbit, hastening on toward superior conju that Mercury will have to share with her a divided glery. Still you will not be likely to mistake one for the other, since, on the 1st of April, Mercury is nearly an hour westward of Venus, and toward the end of the menth the greater planet is quite blotted out of sight by

the solar radiance. She is furthermore now so distant from us as to b inconspicuous in the dawn-light and will not interfere with your identification of the stranger.

Second Thening Edition.



FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, &C.

THREE O'CLOCK.

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Stocks stendy. Paranthemar, Friday, March I. 1851.
Stocks stendy. Parantylania State Fires, 30; Reading Railread, 24; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvanis Railroad, 41;. Sight Exchange on New York, pardi-10
y cent discount.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY. FRIDAY, March 1, 1861.

Ashrs-The inquiry is fair for Pots at \$5 12]. Pearls are quiet at \$5 25.

FLOUR AND MEAL-The demand for Western and State Flour is fair, but at lower rates under the unfavorable private advices per the Canadian; at the decline the demand is more active for export and the east; the better grades are in fair demand and are

The sales are 9,800 bbls. at \$5 10 3 \$5 20 for Superfine State and Western; \$5 25 2 \$5 30 for extra State; \$5 35 2 \$5 40 for choice do.; \$5 27 4 2 \$5 50 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5 50 2 \$5 60 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, and \$5 70 2 \$7 15 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is heavy; the supply is fair of the low grades; the sales are 270 bbls. at \$5 25 0 \$7 50 for

Southern Flour is again lower, with, however, few sellers at our inside figures; the better grades are irreular and unsalable; the sales are 950 bbls, at \$5 30 a \$5 65 for mixed to good superfine Baltimere, &c., and \$5 75 u7 25 for the better grades. Rye Flour is quiet: sales of 156 bbls. at \$3 30 a \$4 10. Corn Meal is lower; small sales of Jersey at \$2.90, and Brandy wine rt \$ 25. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at \$1 50 21 87.4

WHISKY-The market is stendy; the demand is fair cales of 800 bbls, at 18c.

GRAIN-The Wheat market is again a shade lower but not very active, the principal holders resisting any further decline. The arrivals are limited, but the stock is ample. Choice White is not plenty, and is in

The sales are 4,400 bush, at \$1 18 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; \$1 22 m\$1 23 for Milwaukee Club-the latter rate for Amber; \$1 324 for Red Western; \$1 40 a \$1 45 for White Ohio, and \$1 50 @ \$1 55 for Whit

Barley is firm, and in fair demand, at 75 a 80c. Barley Malt is firm and in request at 88 290c. Ry

s not plenty and is better; sales of 1,200 bushels Northern at the Railroad depot at 70c. Oats are duland heavy at 35 w 354c, for Western and Canadian, and 351 a 361c. for State. Corn is lower ard is freely offered, the demand is less active for export; sales of 35,000 bush, at 58 a 60c.

for mixed and Yellow, at the Railroad depot; 654 a 66c. for Old Western mixed, in store; 67c. for do., deliver ed; and 68@75 for new White Southern. PROVISIONS-The inquiry for Pork is limited, the

stock as made up to-day reaches 49,804 bbls. against 31,795 bbls. last month, and 54,418 bbls. same time las year; the sales are 200 bbls, at \$17 28 2 \$17 311 for Mess and \$12.25 a \$12.50 for prime. Beef is steady; the stock is reduced to 58,019 bbls.

last month we held 61,714 bbls. The sales are 350 bbls, at \$8 75 w \$9 87 for Re-packed Mess, and \$10 w \$11 for Extra; Prime Mess is quiet at \$15 17. Beef Hams are quiet at \$14 2 \$15 50.

Bacon is dull and heavy at 8] we .. Lard is firmly held; the inquiry is fair; sales of 250 bbls, and tierce at 94 2 104c. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 64 274c.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

Naw-Orleans, Feb. 22.—Corrow market opened boyant, but steamers news caused less firmness; sales to-day 8,000 bales, at 10/2011/e. for Middling. Stoam firm at 4/20-je. Molasses, 26 627c. Floris quiet at \$2.25 for Superfine. Corn: Mixed, 5476-69c. Pork firm; Miss., \$18. Exchange on London, 103/46 104/c. Sight Exchange on New York, 40-4 focus from at \$5.373. Wukarunchanged; White, \$1.40/451 50, Red. \$1.372/\$1.35. Coun belier; new Southern Yellow, 576/c; old. 424, Provisions dull. Mess Pork, \$17.50/0/\$18. Whisky steady at 18/218/jc.

SLOOP CAPSIZED.-The sloop Ann Elizabeth, from this city for Keyport for a cargo of brick, when off Owol's Head, this morning about 9 o'clock, was capsized by a squall from the north-west. The steamer Keyport took from her one man and brought him to the city, where he will procure the assistance of a steam-tug and return to her. All hands are safe.

STARRING AFFRAY,-On Thursday evening, Officer STARRING ATTEMY.—On Thursday evening, Officer Jourdan arrested a colored man amoud John Marray, in Grown's Alley on the Five Points, charged with having on the same evening, assaulted Mary Mitchell, a colored woman, with shife. The man and woman got into a quarrel in the rear of the premises, No. 62 tenter street, when Marray down a kuife and cut Mary seriously in the face. The injured woman was conveyed to the Hospitzl, and her assailant was locked up to answer by Justice Kelly.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-FEB. 28. Before Judge Sulpman.
REVOLT AND MUTINY.
Gideon Bonney and three other seamen of the ship

Jehn ridney pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with an attempt to make a revoit and mutiny on board aid vessel, on the lat of September last. The Judge sentenced them to be im-

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—FER. 22.—Before Justices
STERES, BROWSELL, and OSDORY.
Michael Buckley, assault and battery; fined \$15.
Thomas Curran, petty larceny; fined \$5. Francis Curran, do.;
Gity Prison five days. Richard Fitzgeraid, assault and battery;
fined \$5. Christopher Haeling, do.; fined \$4. James Lahey,
petty larceny; Gity Prison thirty days. John Mulvey, assault
and battery; fined \$15. Philip McConnell, do.; fined \$15.
Matthew McConnell, do.; fined \$15. Myor Posick, do.; fined
\$2. Michael Callaban, do.; Fenitentiary two months.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNK

Missouri State Convention.

St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1861. Dispatches to The Democrat say the State Conven-tion not at Jefferson City, at 11 o'clock this morning. Indge Orr called the Convention to order. Judge Hamilton R. Gamble of St. Louis, was elected temperary Chairman, and J. L. Miner of Cole temporary

Committees on credentials and permanent organizarion were appointed, when it being found that only seventy-five members were present, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. After the permanent organiation is effected, the Convention will probably adjourn to St. Louis, the Mercantile Library Hall being ten dered for that purpose.

The news of the adjournment of the Peace Conference, and the passage of Mr. Corwin's propositions produced a pleasant effect upon the members. Ex-Governor Sterling Price will probably be the permanent President.

> XXXVITH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861. Mr. KING. (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of the German Republican Club of Syracuse for the Union and against compromise; also a number of other peti-Messa. TEN EYCK and TRUMBULL presented

Messrs. The Ellon and Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. BIGLER presented a large number of petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WILKINSON presented a large number of petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WHLKINSON presented a large number of particles for the Union, and against compromise with rebellions States or any extension of Slavery; also a petition for the relief of Kansas.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented petitions from citaters of everal States, asking for measures of peace and the preservation of the Union.

Several private bills were passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Mo.), from the Committee of
Ways and Mesns, reported a bill, which was possed,
e, ulating the value of the new silver florin of Austria
in Custem-House computations at 46 10-100 cents.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ill.) moved to postpone the
report of the Committee of Thirty-three till the 4th of
July.

The SPEAKER said the subject would not come up for an hour, Mr. ELY (Rep., N. Y.) unsuccessfully asked for ac-

tion on the hill for an extension to Mr. Sibley, con-tractor of the Pacific telegraph line, till December, 1803, for the completion of the same.

The House then considered the Senate's amendments to the Army bill.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, March 1, 1861. The bill relating to street contracts of the city of New-York was passed.
On motion of Mr. MANIERRE, the bill for the better protection of steambosts in New-York, was re-consulted for the purpose of giving parties interested an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. HAMMOND offered a resolution requesting the

New-York Commissioners to the Pence Congress to ASSEMBLY ALBANT, March 1, 1861.

The Committee to investigate the charges of bribery gainst Jay Gibbons, obtained leave of absence during

against Jay Gibbons, obtained leave of absence during the day, and are at work taking testimony. On motion of Mr. BALL, the bills to amend the Metropolitan Police law, and to repeal section 42 of said act, were recommitted to the Standing Committee.

A large number of pertitions were presented.

Mr. PIERCE, on a question of privilege, disclaimed that any reflection was intended on the Committee on Cities and villages, by the reference of the New York City Kailroad bill, introduced hast night, to the Railroad Committee. That ref rence was simply induced from the belief that the Railroad Committee was the proper one to have the bill in charge.

proper one to have the bill in charge.

Mr. MOORE reported the bills relating to the public bealth and quarantining in the port of New-York, and to caable the Supervisors of Richmond County to raise the money by tax to pay the expense of projectmr. CALLAHAN reported favorably the bill creat-

ing a B- and for licensing engineers.

The Albany and Sosquebanna Railroad loan and tax bill was reported for the consideration of the House, and on motion of Mr. FERRY, was made the special

order for Wednesday, the I3th.

Mr. BARBER moved to make the Chenango Canal
Extension bill the special order for the same day.

The bill granting certain privileges to the South Side

The bill granting certain privileges to the South Side Railroad Co. was reported favorably, and moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole.

The bill to regulate the sale of bay and straw in New-York and Brocklyn; to authorize the Contracting Board to place all Canals under contract for repairs; to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices; to enable the Supervisors of New-York to purchase ground for the erection of a Court-legal to the freedom of speech and public

House: to protect the freedom of speech and public discussion, were all reported favorably from the Com-A large number of reports were also made on hills of scal interest.

eal interest.

Mr. SAXE introduced a bill to repeal the Hell Gate

ilot law of hist session.

Mr. BIRDSALL introduced bills to increase number of Judges in the Marine, Supreme, and Com-mon Pleas Courts in New-York City; to authorize the construction of a Railroad from Harlem Bridge to Morriega in on the Boston Turnpike; to incorporate the Morrism is on the Boston Turnpike; to incorporate the United States Wrecking Company, and to amend the New-York Common School Act, by giving the Mayor the appointment of Trustees, to be confirmed by the Board of Supervisors.

Rhode Island Legislature,

PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 1, 1861.

The House refused by a tie vote to instruct the Sentors and request the Representatives in Congress to vote for the propositions of the Peace Conference.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK MARCH L.

Cleared this Forencon. ahtps-Bienville, Buflock, Havana and New-Orleans 100, Crocheron & Co.; Champion, Scabury, Aspinwall lie.; Fulten, Wotton, Havre, New York and Have D. B. Allett, Foliab.
Steamship Company.
Schooners—E. R. Nickerson, Nickerson, Gloncester, Master,
Schooners—E. R. Nickerson, New Haven, Samuel Goodwin; Ellen,
Marston, Cardenas, Matculf & Duncan, J. E. Gamage, Tilden,
Pt. au Petre, R. P. Busk & Co.

Arrived.
Ship President Filtmore, Nelson, London, Dec. 22, make to the busham & Dimon. Has experienced heavy weather on the Burk Linda Stewart, Davidson, Sagua Feb. 15, sugar to Jonathan Thompson.

Eart Ginlia (Sard.), Pardell, Palermo 105 days, Gibraltar 45
days fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ears Nazarine, Peters, Mintititan Feb. 1, mahogany to Vietor
& Duckwitz. Feb. 17, Sand Key bearing S. 3 miles, signalled
bark Louise Eaten, of Boston, bound N.; Feb. 26, Jat. 37 39, Ion.
14 40, spcke bark Ionic, Hutchinson, from Messina for Philadel-sugar to master.

Schr. R. A. Perry (of Bucksport), Stubbs, Aux Cayes Feb. 10, legwood to Young, McAndrew & Kankin.

Schr. Oxford (of Fall River), Washburn. Malta Jan. 3, fruit to J. B. Dow & Co. Passed Gibraitar Jan. 20.

Schr. Ned, Thompson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 days, cotton to E. S. Powell. Feb. 23, off Absecomb, saw the mainboom of a vessel, supposed of about 400 tuns, and apparently had a sail attacked.

stherhed.
Schr. C. A. Farnsworth (of Bangor), Rich, Black River, Jam., Feb. 8, logwood to Brett, Son & Co.
Schr. Ann S. Satter, Fish, Fait River 2 days, in ball set.
Sleep Harvest, Corwin, Providence 2 days, make, to master.
Steamer Charles Osgood, Deer, Norwich, Conn., make, to E.
Martin. mer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, mass, and pass, to F.

& Co.

SAILED—Steam ships Champion, Aspinwall; Bienville, Havana and New Orleans; ship Contest, San Francisco; buiks Sartelle, New Orleans; Cauton, Liverpool; Charles Brewer, Cientegos, C. Heeddle, Havans, Ratinbow, Barbadoes; brirs Nicols, St. Thomas; Icarian, New-Orleans; Proteus, Malanzas, WIND—N. W. Disasters, &c.

Brig Castillan, from Matanzas, arrived at Portland Feb. 23, its loss of deck load of molasus.

with loss of deck-load of molarues.

Ship Wieged Racer was this morning taken on the great ectional dock for repairs; she will be stripped, recaulted, and newly coppered.

Ship Star Klug will also be taken on the large balance dock SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TREE.-FRB. 28.-Before Just

Wm. H. Bird agt. The Neptune Insurance Co.—The plaintiff may have twenty days to make and serve a case. Application for a stay of proceedings denied, with \$7 costs to detribute.

A SINGULAR BREACH OF PROMISE

The case of Doree agt. Dean was tried at Westminster, England, before the Court of Queen's Bench on Feb. 4. The plaintiff in this action, Ann Doree, was the daughter of a silk velvet weaver in Wellington row, Bethnal-green, and she sued the defendant, Samuel Dean, who was a foreman at a wholesale chemist's at No. 5 Coleman street, in the city, to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage. It appeared from the evidence given by the lady's

father, that the plaintiff was now about 23 years o age, and the eldest of eleven children. She lived with her parents, and earned sixteen shillings a week at the weaving business. The defendant was a young man of about the same age, or about three months older, and has been acquainted with the plaintiff for many years. In October, 1856, he called upon the plaintiff' father, and told him he was about to change his position in life, and wished to be allowed to pay his addresses to the plaintiff. Mr. Doree said he would take time to consider, and, accordingly, he conferred with the defendant's father and mother on the subject, and, as he found them quite agreeable, he gave his consent. The detendant immediately commenced paying his addresses, and was not long before he succeeded in gaining the young lady s affections. His visits were fre quent at the plaintiff's house, on which occasions he always saluted the plaintiff with a kies, and when he left in the evening she always let him out at the street door, and he saluted her in the same way on leaving. After a time the defendant introduced the lady to his father and mother and friends as his intended, and became more constant in his visits. He spent five evenings in the week at Mr. Doree's house, and took two sittings for himself and lady at Independent Chapel, at Bethnal-green, where both families attended. Several of the defendant's letters were read in evidence, to show the terms of affection which subsisted between

In the first, beginning "My own dearest Annie," in defendant wrote:

"I often wish we wrote more to each other than we do. I have read some of those of affecting and beaut ful letters in that book you lent me, and among the do. I have read some of those o' allecting and beautiful letters in that book you leat me, and among them the one you pointed out for me to read. What a mercy it is that we are not placed in a like position, and that our acquaintance is approved by our papents, and that we have not to steal the opportunities as they had. We can meet each other at any time without those fears, and I trust our love for each other is not the leas for this. We see, too, that love, if it has no higher aim than earthly happiness, will end in disappointment and unhappiness. I never felt so much in regard to this as when reading one of those letters, and I think we may apply it to ourselves: 'Ours is no common affection; it is the gentle, endearing sympathy of kindred minds, united by the strong bond of esteem. We look for happiness in this world, but let us also look beyond this life, and our final wish will be directed to another and better world, in the hope of partaking its joys together. Pearest Annie, is not this beautiful language? True affection does not look to beauty. Solomon says favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain.

*For entward forms of shape and face.

· For entward forms of shape and face

Soon wither, die the rose;
But virtue is the only source
From whence true pleasure flows.'
I hope you have read all those letters. I think I never I hope you have read all those letters. I think I never read anything that threw such a light on our future state, and the way we ought to be reconciled to the things we have now. Dear Ann, I have only one request to make, and I know you will grant it as well as you can, but do try and answer this any time you can. Do not be afraid to write just what you feel, as I always try to do. You know we repose full confidence in each other. Our hearts are as one, bound by the ties of affection. May God bless us both with whatever happines waits us in this world, and prepare us to enjoy eternal happiness in the world to come. This is the sincere prayer of your ever-affectionate friend, "SAMUEL."

The learned counsel next read the reply of the plain tiff, beginning " My own dearest Samuel," and signed "your affectionate fond Annie," in which she alluded to the many happy days they had spent together, and expressed an ardent hope that they might enjoy many more. True love, however, never did run smooth; and it would appear from a letter of Miss Doree, written in pencil on 1st January, 1859, that there had been a quarrel between the lovers.

" MY OWN EVER DEAREST SAMUEL: You must think "My own ever dearest Samuel: You must think me very hard-hearted and unkind in acting as I did on Wednesday night. When you had gone I did what feel after grieving you so, my dear Samuel. I did not know what to do, but still I thought I would go and tell Jesus, as he is the best to go to in sorrow. I went and asked to be forgiven, not forgetting to ask our Henvenly Father to take care of you, my dearest Samuel. I trust it will not happen again. I hope, dear, you will forgive me. I have not felt happy since Wednesday. It is always coming into my mind when I think of you being so grieved. I am sorry I caused you so much unhappiness, my dear Samuel, and will you believe me ever, your own fond Annie. Good night, dear Samuel."

The pardon sought in that letter was readily granted for on the same date the defendant wrote in a letter

addressed: " MY OWN DEAREST ANNIE: On Wednesday even 'My own Drarest Annie: On Wednesday evening, you completely bailled me. I could not understand it ut all. I confess I never felt anything more in my life. If you had known my feelings after I left you, all night and all next day! I shall never forget that walk along the Mile-end Road. [Laughter.] But it is wrong for me to say 'I shall never forget. Dear Annie, I do not intend to say more about it. Our path till then had been one clear day of sunshine. Not a cloud to obscure the pure light of heaven—not a word to mar our happiness; but the clearest day has its clouds, and so it was with us. But 'forgive and then forget,' is a good motto. . . When you first gave me the letter, I was so anxious to see its contents that I stopped at the first light to read it. [Laughter.] Oh, it was like a flood of light burst in upon a dark place—a sudden flash of happiness! My dearest, I do freely forgive you all, though you certainly did grieve me as I have never felt before; but it is all gone, and I hope to be forgiven. I am glad you went to Him who is a frie-id at all times, and sticketh closer than a brother, for if we all went more to Him in tromble, we should do better than we do sometimes. Let us both be more fervent at the throne of grace, praying for one another, and let our conversation be in Heaven, walking worthy of our high calling, as professors of Christianity. The letter concluded, "And now, my loving Annie, I shall see you on Sunday, and believe me ever to be your fond and affectionate Samuel. I shall always spell your name Annie now." [Langhter.] mpletely baffled me. I could not understan

The defendant afterward betook himself to Rams-

gate, and when there he wrote: "My even Drakest Annie: I do wish that you were "My EVER DEARRST ANNIE: I do wish that you were here with me; I feel quite lost without you. My dearest, though I am far from you now, my heart is close to yours, and will be all the time I am away from you. I was very sorry to have to leave you at such a short notice this morning; but I know you are very gentle and kind, and will not mind that under the circumstances. As soon as I get to Dover, I will write and let you know where I am, so that you can write to me, for I shall long before that time to hear from you by pee, though I should like it much better to be in your loving company. But, ah! I ought not to let a mumur come out now, but send you one in fancy in the let-I cannot kiss you, but send you one in fancy in the let-ter. Accept it, my love, and believe me ever to be your own fond, affectionate, "SAMUEL."

The reply of the young lady contained the following

Dearest, I am so much indebted to you! I often think of you, dear Samuel. What a blessing it is the we can commit each other to the care of our Heavening Father! and He is ever ready to hear His children when they call upon Him. How ple usant it is to trust in Him. I like to look back upon the past and see what God has done for me. He has given me many blessings, and I do not forget to thank Him for that, and for directing you to me. I asked Him to guide me, and I believed He would. It is Friday evening. I am in the parlor writing to you, dear. As I was thinking, I cast my eyes up and looked upon that lovely likeness of worse, it does not seen like sitting in the same of Father! and He is ever ready to hear His childre f yours; it does not seem like sitting in the sum ouse with you. That was a beautiful kiss you house with you. That was a beautiful kiss you sent me. I send you a kiss on a piece of lavender, that grows under the fig-tree which you have so often sat with me under. [Laughter.] I have had another letter from you this morning, and when you say how dull you felt, my deur, it makes me feel sad. I have felt dull enough without you. Sometimes I can hardly overcome the feeling, but I try not to let it be seen; but I do not mind telling you, dearest. Absence makes the heart grow fonder. [Laughter.] I think them words werry true—them's my sontimeets. The moon words werry true—them's my sentimeets. The moon shone beauliful last night, and I thought that you very likely was looking at it. Now, dear, I must bid you good-by till Monday morning, and then in the evening I hope to see you again, my love. With a kiss for you, my own dear Samuel—[laughter]—believe me yourown fond and affectionate "Annie."

The defendant then wrote from Dover: "MY EVER DEAREST ANNIE; I cannot tell you, dear what sort of evening I spent in Ramsgate without

you. I went to hear that splendid band on the clift, but it had no charms for me. My thoughts were not there, but far away, in London. The niggers were there, as usual. [Laughter.] I listened to them some time and walked away thinking of you, in London. [Laughter.] What made it worse to me, it was such a calm and beautiful night—not a ripple on the bread, deep ocean, and the brightest moon I think I ever aw shaing in glorious sphendor over the waters, reflecting the shadows of the vessels as they calculy and serinely made their way across. I say it made me feel worse than ever. I will tell you the reason. I thought what a jity that you could not beheld that magnificent sicht. I, there by myself, without you, viewing such spleador? But, ah! you know those two lines. Absence makes the heart grow fonder. I think I can feel it so now more than ever. I shall nover. I think, forget when I sat on the grass up on the cliff, with all gay persons around me (for there was a great number on the ere, musing in myself, graine upon the scene before me (I don't mind telling you, of course, dear), a carstood in my eye. I turned and said in myself, 'I will look no more.' The music sounding in my ears, the moon and water before me, I felt quite overcome; but I hope you are well and happy. I try to make myself lagpy, because I had done the best to make you happy at Ramsgate, and I know you appreciate it all. "Accept a kies to-night again, my dear, from your owa Samerl." [Laughter.]

So far all was sugar. [Laughter.] Everything went

So far all was sugar. [Laughter.] Everything went on sweetly and delightfully, and this state of things continued until June 12, 1860. On that evening, as usual, he paid a visit to the plaintiff at her father's house. He treated her as before, with the greatest possitle attention and kindness, kissing and careesing her before he took his outputs.

placed in her hand the following letter:

"Junz 12, 1869. before he took his departure; but when he left, he "Mr DEAR ANNIE: It is with deep feelings of solemnity I write to you, to bring before your notice a subject of vast importance to us both, imagened as it will affect our whole life in this world. I pray that

will affect our whole life in this world. I pray shat God, who is rich in mercy, will grant us the grace that He knows will be sufficient for us; and I must tell you that I believe there are several things that will in a very great measure hinder our happiness if we were to walk our earthly pilgrimage together. Dear Annie, let me speak freely to you in all these things. I have not come to this conclusion havily, but upon some months' of such carnest prayer and mental conflict that I never before felt, and I am sure it is my duty to tell you what these things are. First, your reserve, cool-I never before felt, and I am sure it is my duty to tell you what these things are. First, your reserve, coolness and distance to all my friends. This you may not think of much importance, but I assure you I have felt it painful in the extreme to notice it as I have done in a very great degree. After having known us all for three-and-a-half years, is it not time to throw cif all reserve, and join as triend to friend? I have carefully watched this without saying a word to any one about it, and I tell you on the word of truth that it has caused me many an hour of hitter meditation. From what cause this arises I know not, but it does exist. The question naturally asked is, if this is so now what might it be were we to get married? It would no doubt increase to a greater degree than ever, and then—oh! how fearful it is to think of it—if we were to find out afterwards that we could not live in that happiness fearful it is to think of it—if we were to find out afterwards that we could not live in that happiness which man and wife ought to live. It list hus, you see, a thing of great importance to each of us. Then there is another reason more connected with myself. I must open my mind freely to you in this personal matter. Your entire want of conversation with myself is a sonce of much sorrow and pain to me. I had once thought you to be shy, but it cannot be that now, and many a time have I been with you whole evenings and you have not engaged in any conversation, though often have I tried. You know, God has endowed us with thinking powers, and given man a companion for his life; and is it at all likely that we could live in unived huminess, as far as ourselves are concerned. mixed happiness, as far as ourselves are concerned, when you could sit for an hour or two without saying anything? And of this, as well as the other, I ask, if mixed happiness, as har as ourselves are concerned, when you could sit for an hour or two without saying anything? And of this, as well as the other, I ask, if it is so now, while we are, as it were, in a state of probation, I cannot think it would be different in any nature time. Many a time, after leaving you in the evening, have I been condemned for spending the time which God has so graciously given me without having made any good use of it, or even enjoying social conversation with you. These, then, are the reasons why I write to you on this subject. It is not with the advice of any of my friends interested in this matter. Of course I have mentioned it to my mother, and she told me to wait till God directed me what to do. I should feel condemned, were it not that I am certain that I am in the path of duty. For four weeks, at least, have these ideas followed me, and for the same time I have given myself to praver, such as I never think I did before, wrestling with God, regardless of the hour of the night and such mental anguish that I am sure you must have noticed, reaching to bodily pain. I have thus asked God to lead me and guide me according to His will. I have prayed that I might not take a wrong step. I have waited till the way seemed clear; and now I must tell you, as a solemn duty, that for these reasons, as I am sure we could not live as bappy as we should like, that all further engagements must come to a close. I trust I am fully sensible of the importance of this step, but I am sure it is a duty forced upon me—a duty, like many others, painful in its performance, more so that any I have yet had to perform, but a duty nevertheless—a duty to you and your friends, and a duty to myself and my friends. I do it not as out of a whim, nor for a desire of novelty or change. You know my principles are very different, but calmly, prayerfully, and considerately, in the way our heavenly Father has led me. He will give all the strength we need. It will be a great trial to you I am sure, none the lers to me; but pleasantly—sometimes cloudy—often so to me. A union which nothing but death can sever I can never enter into at the risk of the happiness of all concerned. Now, I must beg of you to write either Thursday or Friday, as it will be more congenial to my feelings to settle by letter, as it would be painful in the axreometic of the content settle by letter, as it would be paintain in the extreme for me to open again the feelings which I am certain I must experience to-right; but if you do wish an interview I shall have no objection to meet you and your father and mother on Friday night; for I always wish to do everything in an honest, open, daylight way, and I hope for the comfort of all it will be settled there and then. I remain, yours truly, SAMUEL DEAN."

The learned counsel said that this cool and heartles etter inflicted such a blow upon the plaintiff that she had been in a failing state of health ever since; and he arbmitted that under the circumstances she was entitled to ample damages for the serious injury she had thos

At the close of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Matthews took an objection that the promise alleged was not proved, as the evidence showed that the promise made was to marry when the defendant had £100 s vear.

Mr. Justice Blackburn said that was quite imme terial, for he should tell the Jury that the letters sup ported the declaration, and, if necessary, he should

Witnesses were then called on the part of the de fendant. Mrs. Dean, the defendant's mother, stated that she was the chapel-keeper, and had a salary of £35 a year. The defendant lived with her, and paid her 14 shillings a week for partial board and lodging and she gave some evidence of a conversation with the ters, to the effect that she had said the defendant promised to marry her when he had £100 a year. She said her son never walked out with any young lady, for she said, amid loud laughter, which the old lady seemed not to understand, that her son was " very cantious. She said she had not influenced her son in the course he had taken, though she admitted that when the lady father called to fetch her son, she said to him, " No,

no: don't go back." Mr. Squire, the defendant's master, warcalled, and said he bad never paid the defendant more than £30 a

The learned counsel having again addressed the Jary for their respective clients, Mr. Justice Blackburn summed up the evidence, and the Jury found for the

plaintiff-damages, £75.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Fan. 22.—Before Recorder

James Shepherd was sonteneed yesterday to a lifeterm in the State Prison. His counsel were with film, and sinply signified their intention again to bring the case before the Saprene Court.

Andrew Ryan, convicted yesterday of receiving stolen goods.
Was to day sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and med
4250.

Andrew Ryan, cont of the Penttentiary for one year, and flood was to-day sentenced to the Penttentiary for one year, and flood \$250.

John McSwegny, a seaman, of previous good character, was sent to the Penttentiary for six months for grand largenty.

Wm. Baker, a colored waiter in the house No. 25 Each goar teemth street, was tried on the charge of stealing a box from the teem of Mrs. Maria Persel, which contained \$500 in many and \$500 from this box, and the next time she left the room he sile, and arried out the box, under an extensive overcoat. Steal and carried out the box, under an extensive overcoat. Sureral servant maids and others saw him go out on the same day with something under his arm. The jury convicted him. It appears something under his arm. The jury convicted him. It appears well a biand, and previously spent a considerable time in the well's biand, and previously spent a considerable time in the pend institutions of a neighboring State. He was remanded before passing sentence, with a view to recovering the property of Mrs. Persel. Adjourned.